work throughout. For this they were paid \$5 a cubic yard. It cost them, Mr. Craven said, about

ADDING LARGELY TO THEIR PROFIT. In addition to the \$2 50 which they made on each yard, they also saved the former expense of putting in dry packing at \$1 30 a cubic yard. The tal profit to them on the change, then, was \$3 80 for each cubic yard put in. In Mr. Craven's division there were 24,000 yards of this work-a profit of about \$90,000, and the other divisions would bring the sum up to nearly \$1,000,000, if not more. This change was not made at once. On not more. This change was not made at once. On November 20, 1886. Mr. Craven received a letter from the Chief Engineer authorizing him to allow for rubble masonry over the arch, and he did so until April 30, 1887, when he received another order telling him only to allow for rubble masonry when the ground was bad. During the four months he allowed for it everywhere. He obeyed this second order until July. Then the Aqueduct Commissioners decided that rubble masonry should be put in whether the ground was good or bad, and paid for by the city.

I paid for by the city.

This led Mr. Beardman to ask if the witness aight the substitution of rubble masonry was essary. Mr. Craven said it was not, adding: If it was needed at all, it was certainly needed in the early part of the work, but it is not used there except in bad ground. Hence to be consistent we should tear About half the tunnel that contains dry packing.

About half the tunnel is packed with the loose stone above the arch.

POOR CEMENT USED, THE WITNESS THINKS. The cement question was taken up. Mr. Craven mid not think much of the Akron cement such as is used on the Aqueduct. The division engineers were once called upon to make a full examination of it. They did so and the report submitted was against the cement. It stood the inboratory tests well enough, but it did not answer practically, especially in wet places. Notwith-standing this opinion of the engineers the cement was adopted by the Commission and the Chief

A.—Speaking generally, Mr. Craven, did you ever have a difference with Chief Engineer Church that he did not take the side of the contractors as against those of the city? A.—No, sir, I can't recall a single instance. I claim that the division engineers have not been sup-perted as they should have been. Men have been kept at work after we recommended their discharge, and in general we have labored under great discouragements. By a system of secret signals the inspectors who are in of my approach or that of my assistants. And in this M work is covered up before we can get to it

The witness mentioned several other illustrations of this, the most conspicuous being in regard to the removal of timber from Shaft 17. According to the contract this was to be done when possible. In this case it was comparatively easy. possible. In this case it was comparatively cap, Mr. Craven ordered Clark & O'Brien's contractors to take it out. They refused to do so, and went to Chief Engineer Church about it. The result was an order from Mr. Church telling the witness to let the timber stay where it was.

MR. NICOLL TAKES THE WITNESS. Mr. Boardman here handed the witness over to Mr. Nicoll, who prefaced his questions with a little speech in which he declared that it was his intention to co-operate with the counsel of the majority of the committee-not to oppose them. He did not desire to be considered in the light of a cress-examiner of witnesses.

Then he began a series of questions about the work and the previous testimony of the witness. He plied them skilfully, but Mr. Craven held his ground well. He admitted that altogether the Aqueduct was a good piece of work. All the defects could be remedied. Less than \$100,000 would fix up anything in his division. Section 7 cost \$1,376,785; Section 5, \$1,157,285, and the ten per cent retained would cover all defects, he thought. As a rule the inspectors did "not pan out well."

Q .- You always assume that a man is honest until he out the contrary? A .- I do, much to my regret

All these inspectors had to pass the Civil Service examination, but he never at any one time had what he considered an honest lot of inspectors. There are several now under a cloud, he added and there were others about whom he felt suspi-

cious.

In response to Mr. Nicoll's request, the witness repeated the testimony which he gave on Saturday about the removal of Inspectors Corrigan, Ryan and Quin for receiving money from the contractors

to pass bad work.

D. M. Carey & Co.'s superintendent, Mr. Morris, who paid the money, characterized these "strikes." of the inspectors as cases of blackmail.

The investigation will go on to-day.

READY FOR THE MAINE CONVENTION.

CHANCES OF THE THREE PROMINENT CANDI-

DATES FOR THE GOVERNORSHIP. Boston, June 11 (Special) .- A dispatch to "The ersation about town this evening is the Republican Convention, which takes place to-morrow. A large number of delegates have arrived. The headquarters of the three candidates at the Falmouth Hotel are also those of the State Committee. The corridors are erowded, and much electionsering is being done. The Portland delegation have established headquarters at the Falmouth and are doing good work for Cleaves. The Cleaves headquarters, as well as those of Burleigh and Marble, have been thronged both afternoon

and evening The hall has a seating capacity of 2,000, and as there are between 1,400 and 1,500 delegates, there will not be much room for the crowd that will want to attend. Judge A. P. Wiswell, of Ellsworth, will The name of Mr. Cleaves will be presented

preside. The name of Mr. Cleaves will be presented by Judge Symonds, of this city. Governor Marble's name will be presented by R. S. Patridge and F. F. Powers, of Houlton, will set forth the merits of Treesurer Burleigh."

There is no question this evening but that Burleigh is lesing ground. His followers clearly show considerable anxiety There are soveral things which are operating against Burleigh. A large number think that with Putnam, the Democratic nominee, from this city, and Emery, the candidate for Congress, from this district, the Republican candidate should also be chosen from this city. Hannibal Hamilin was not present. Many efforts were made to induce him to attend but he declines positively. The Marble men are firm in their position that the nomination belongs to him by usage and they will go solidly for him. The Cleaves and Marble following by careful estimation claim that they will have 775 votes on the first ballot. George B. Bisbee makes the prediction that Burleigh will get 600 votes on the first ballot. Marble 250 and Cleaves the rest, and says that Burleigh will then fall behind. The Young Men's Republican Club, of this sity, serenaded Henry B. Cleaves to-night.

READY FOR THE RATIFICATION MEETING. The executive committee of Tammany Society met yesterday and completed the arrangements for the ratification meeting at the Academy of Music this evening. Sheriff Grant presided and many of the Tammany leaders were present General John Cochrane was selected as the presiding officer, and the 69th Regiment Band was employed to furnish the music. The speakers will be Governor Hill, W. Bourke Cockran, Daniel Dougherty, ex-Governor Abbett, of New-Jersey; T. C. nd Roswell P. Flower. The building committee of the society considered the adjustment of the losses caused by the recent fire, but postponed the subject of repairs until the action of the insurance companies should be made known.

OPENING THE REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS. The doers of the new headquarters of the National, State and County Republican Committees were thrown open yesterday and many prominent members of the party called to inspect the new house. The rooms are those of the old Carlton Club and are large, light, airy and well suited for the purposes of the various committees which will occupy them. There was no

The Committee on National Affairs of the Republican Club, at No. 450 Fifth-ave., will meet this evening to hear argument on the subject of the sugar tariff. Meetings of the Committee on State Affairs and of the House Connulties will be held next Monday evening, when reports and resolutions will be received.

## STAPLETON DEMOCRATS NOT ENTHUSIASTIC.

The Democratic ratification meeting which was held Turn Hall, Stapleton, S. I., last night, proved a fizzle. The meeting was to have been held at 8 o'clock. A brass band was at hand to drum together all the good Democrats in Richmond County. It succeeded, however, in bringing together only a number of boys who had assembled to see the drum major. At 9 o'clock the hall was still nearly empty, not more than fifteen persons being present, and the meeting had not yet been called to order. Only a few of the invited speakers who were to address the meeting were in attendance.

THE ILINOIS DELEGATION COMPLETED Chicago, June 11 (Special).—The Republican Con-casional Convention of the 1st Illinois District to minate a candidate for Dunham's seat and to select stes to the Chicago Convention was held to-day. On the second ballot for Congressman, Colonel Abner Taylor, received a large majority of the votes. His friends asked to have the nomination made unanimous, but Happer's adherents objected. Finally, after a scane of great disorder, Taylor's nomination was made unanimous. W. J. Campbell and Judge Eugene Cary were selected delegates to the convention.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate ILL EFFECTS OF TOBACCO THE REFORM BILL KILLED.

STRUCK DOWN BY THE GOVERNOR. IR. HILL'S PAINFUL EFFORT TO JUSTIFY HIS COURSE ON THE MEASURE.

Albany, June 11.-Assembly bill No. 813, entiiled "An act to secure more fully the independence of electors and the secrecy of the ballot," has been vetoed by Governor Hill. The memorandum accompanying the veto states that all measures looking to a pure ballot are entitled to favorable consideration. The only power conferred on the Legislature by the Constitution, in regulating the exercise of the right of suffrage, is to disfranchise certain convicts and to provide for the ascertaining of citizens entitled to vote, i. c. : to enact registration laws. This bill, ostensibly to prevent fraud, embarrasses, hinders and impedes an elector in the exercise of the right accorded by a fundamental law, and is an infringement of his constituted rights. Many law precedents are cited to show that acts that do these things are unconstitutional. The bill plainly hinders and impedes an elector from voting for whom he pleases, and discriminates between candidates. It impedes the elector in his right of selecting between candidates, a right reserved to the voter down to the moment when he deposits his ballot. The party which did not appear at the last election, or, if appearing, did not poll three per cent of the entire vote, cannot nominate a candidate by a convention; such party must secure the ballots by presenting the names of a certain number of qualified electors, the Secretary of State and county clerks to have absolute

power in determining such. A fundamental objection to the bill, says Mr. Hill, is that it gives formal recognition only to candidates nominated by the prescribed methods. The bill invests ballot clerks with specific powers almost sure to be abused. This objection is The bill invests ballot clerks with specine powers almost sure to be abused. This objection is fatal. Five minutes is too short a time to allow voters to consider the ballots in a booth before voting. The bill provides for the compulsive disclosure of votes by illiterate electors.

Many other object has are given, and opinions by Nelson J. Waterbury, Henry H. Anderson, Frederick R. Coudert and John E. Burrill are cited to prove the unconstitutionality of the bill.

prove the unconstitutionality of the bill

THE ELEVATOR BILL SIGNED.

GOVERNOR HILL GIVES HIS REASONS-TOO BUSY TO DISCOVER THE MERITS OF THE MEASURE. Albany, June 11 .- Governor Hill has approved the McEvoy Elevator bill, or Assembly Bill No. 891, entitled "An act to regulate the fees and charges for elevating, trimming, receiving, weighing and discharging grain, by means of floating and stationary elevators and warehouses in this State." In the memorandum filed with the bill the Governor gives his reasons in substance as follows:

The opponents of the measure object to it upon two rounds: First, that it is unconstitutional to regulate by law what charges may be made for the use of private elevators; second, that the charges fixed are an insu ficient compensation, and will disarrously affect business.

In reference to the first ground, it must be admitted that there may exist some doubt as to the constitutionality of the bill or portions thereof. . . . But the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Munn vs. Illinois (4 Otto, 113) seems to have decided in favor of the existence of this power to regulate the charges elevators, whether they are used by corporations or indi-viduals, and I am bound to respect such decision and to abide thereby, irrespective of any personal opinion which and thereby, prespective of any personal operation of the highest court in the land, and although the opponents of this bill attempt to make a distinction between the Illinois case and the restrictions imposed under this bill, for which there is apparently some foundation, yet the claim made would seem to be more appropriately addressed to the courts than to the Executive. . . I therefore conceive it to be my province to leave the question to the courts.

In reference to the second ground, it may be stated that I find great difficulty in reconciling the conflicting that the friends and coverences of the bill. It is

claims of the friends and opponents of the bill. It is asserted on one side that the charges permitted in the bill are reasonable and sufficiently remunerative; while on the other side it is claimed that they are so meagre as to virtually destroy business. Among the multitude of my engagements and the large number of bills demanding my attention, I have not had sufficient opportunity to thoroughly investigate the subject. The Legislature in its wisdom has seen fit to establish a certain rate of compensation, and I must assume, under the circumstance that this was not done except after due investigation and deliberation. The bill may do injustice to the parties affected by it, but I am not prepared to intelligently decide that it does do so. I have no power or opportunity to take evidence as to the profits which it is claimed elevators are making. . . . It may be that the clause in the first section of the bill, limiting the charges in certain cases to "the actual cost of trimming and shovelling to the leg of the elevator" is of doubtful expediency, and imperils the constitutionality of the measure, but this is also a contested question for the courts. . . . If after a fair and Journal" from Fortland says: "The one theme of con- impartial trial of its merits it fails to accomplish the either fails to materially benefit the people in wh half it is specially urged or proves destructive of elevator property and interests, or unwarrantably injures or crippies them, or it is shown that the charges are so ricted that a fair and reasonable profit on the capital repeal or medification would surely follow. Bu these facts shall be demonstrated by actual results. I consider it to be my duty to approve the measure in order that its merits may be thoroughly tested.

Great indignation was expressed yesterday by the members of the Produce Exchange when the news reached them that Governor Hill had signed the McEvoy Elevator bill. President A, E. Orr said that he would call a meeting of the grain merchants, steamship and elevator owners and all people interested to ship and elevator owners and all people interested to devise some plan of action to meet the losses which will necessarily follow to the elevator owners, now that the bill has become law. Mr. Orr said that when the Exchange committee visited Albany to protest against the bill the Governor must have seen from the statistics and facts placed before him that the bill was not only a gross injustice to the elevator owners, grain merchants, ship owners and beatmen, but would also be detrimental to the commerce of New-York.

ELEVATOR MEN DODGE THE LAW. GREAT DISAPPOINTMENT AT THE GOVERNORS ACTION IN BUFFALO.

Buffalo, June 11 (Special).-Governor Hill's action in signing the bill fixing the charges to be made by elevators was as unexpected here as it was unpopular Some Western men who intended to build elevator here have abandoned the project, so say their Buffalo representatives, and commission merchants having grain in Western ports telegraph to have it sent through by rall. Assemblyman Sheehan, th Democratic leader in the last Assembly, was expected by Buffalo business men to oppose the bill, because its effects would be detrimental to the canals and to the commercial interests of the city. It was in fact made a site issue of his election. When asked this made & site issue of his election. evening about it, Mr. Sheehan said that he supposed

the Governor yielded to pressure. "The bill has been up for several years," said Mr. Sheehan, "and I suppose he thought he might as well have a trial on general principles. Mr. Hill is not in favor of legislating with reference to private business interests.

"I didn't think he would do it," said Secretary Cook, of the Elevating Association. "I don't see how he could do it. Elevator owners, like grocers or any other tradesmen, ought to run their own business We cannot afford to elevate at that rate. All we can do is to charge for storage."

S. F. Sherman, manager of the Associated Elevator "We won't run, that is all. We cannot afford to run our elevators at those charges. We shall not receive the grain at all unless it is put in store and for that we shall probably charge a quarter of a cent a bushel. That is the only way we can keep our

a bushel. That is the only way we can keep our clevators running."

"Will this hurt the canal men?"

"I guess it will. I have a lot of grain in the Dakota clevators now and was waiting the faic of the bill. All that grain will now be shipped by rail."

The extra charge for storage went into effect this afternoon. It practically defeats the bill.

## SCOLDING THE LEGISLATURE. GOVERNOR HILL ASSUMES A LOFTY PLANE OF VIR-

TUE OVER THE ASSEMBLY CEILING BILL. Albany, June 11 .- The Governor signed the bill providing for repairs to the Assembly ceiling and a committee to supervise the same, but he placed on record a bitter protest against the measure, declaring that only the pressing exigency induced him to ap-The Governor, among other things, says: In the first place, it ignores the regular State who, by virtue of Chapter 349 of the Laws of 1883, are the trustees of the Capitol, and are vested by statute with the control, management, and necessary repairing thereof. The bill upon its face smacks strongly of special,

unnecessary and partisan legislation.

In the second place, the placing of such a work in the hands of a committee of the Legislature is unbusinesslike, and furnishes a pernicious or unwise precedent. The committee is to be appointed by the Speaker, and it may be assumed that not a single member thereof will possess any special or peculiar qualifications for the place. . I confess that I do not like the bill, either or detalls. and desire substance iter my protest against this kind of legislation

> The Beat High-Class Cigarettes Kinney Bros. Special Favours.

If members of the Legislature are to be placed in charg likely to be wholly unfitted, this measure may be followed up another year by bills of a similar tenor designating members of the Legislature to assume charge of the con-struction of armories, arsenals, asylums and other public buildings or public works throughout the State during the recess of the Legislature. The refusal of the Legislature to pass any other measure than this for the repairing of the Assembly ceiling can only be traceable to partisan considerations. There was manifested a disposition this year to refuse or restrict all appropriations, ne matter how year to rollise of restrict all applications was vosted in officials whose political affiliations were opposed to those of the Legislature. This was a very short-sighted and narrow conception of public duty.

It is understood that the committee is to be compe of two Republican and two Democratic members of the Assembly, and the Republican Speaker is to constitute Assembly, and the Republican spaces is constitute the fifth member and hold the balance of power and control. Such a committee not infrequently constitutes the worst kind of a commission and oftentimes leads to deals, jobs, abuses and corruption.

THE GOVERNOR CLEARS UP HIS DESK. HIS ACTION ON THE GREAT NUMBER OF BILLS LEFT

IN HIS HANDS. Albany, June 11 .- The following bills were among those disposed of by the Governor under his thirty days' limit. With Senate bill No. 599, entitled: "An act making an appropriation for continuing work upon the Capitol and appointing Commissioners to supervise the plans thereof and work thereon," which is approved, the Governor filed a memorandum in part as

This bill is not as objectionable as the one relating This bill is not as objectionable as the one relating to the repairs of the Assembly ceiling; nevertheless, the greater portion of it is wholly unnecessary. That part which makes an appropriation for the completion of the work upon the state Library portion of the Capitol is eminently proper. It is absolutely essential that such work should be completed; but all the rest of the bill is lil-advised and might well have been dispensed with, as it creates an unnecessary Commission consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor, the President pro tem of the Senate and the Speaker of the Assembly, who, together with Commissioner Perry, are to have control of the work. The bill does not repeal Chapter 550 of the laws of 1885, which created a Board of Advisory Commissioners, consisting of divers other State. isory Commissioners, consisting of divers other St fisory Commissioners, consisting of divers other St filters to have control of all further work upon

confleers to have control of all further work upon the capitol; but the said act is entirely ignored. There is no necessity for any new Commission or any Commission whatever, and Commissioner Perry alone should have been permitted to have proceeded with the work under power and authority already vested in him by law.

If this and the other bill relating to the Capitol shall become a law, a spectacle will be presented of two separate and distinct Commissions having control and management of the work in different parts of the same building at the same time.

But, as the need for contemplated work is very urgent and as the proposed Commissioners may in one sense all be regarded as State officers, as distinguished from members of the Legislature, merely, probably under the circumstances the interests of the State will be better observed by allowing the bill to become a law, suggesting, however, that it ought not to constitute a precedent for any future legislation concerning the work upon the Capitol.

These bills were signed by the Governor to-day:

These bills were signed by the Governor to-day: Chapter 530—Amending the general act for the in-corporation of clubs, relative to membership. Chapter 539—For the protection of purchasers of coal in New-York City. Chapter 540—Providing a public market place in

New-York City. Chapter 542-Amending the act relative to notaries public in certain counties.

Chapter 543-To protect dealers in gravestones.

Chapter 545-Providing for lectures for workingmen and workingwomen by the New-York City Board of Education

of Richmond County.

Chapter 349—Relative to the corporate rights and powers of street surface railroad companies.

Chapter 550—Amending the act to prevent deception in dairy products.

Chapter 552—Amending the New-York Consolidation act relative to the Police Pension Fund.

Chapter 553—Amending the act relative to the law of evidence.

Chapter 553—Amending the act relative to the law of evidence. Education.
Chapter 547—For the protection of fish in the waters

Chapter 556-To establish a police force in Flat-

Chapter 557—Amending the act regulating the landing of exeursions at Staten Island.
Chapter 560—Authorizing the use of sand on street railroads in cities of 50,000 inhalitants.
Amerding Section 191 of the Civil Code relative to appeal to the Court of Appeals.
Authorizing the adjustment of the claim of John Dubols against New-York and Brooklyn.
Facilitating the payment of taxes in Brooklyn.
Authorizing the Controller of New-York to audit the claim of Richard D. Hamilton.
Providing for the payment of expenses to determine the title to office, of the New-York City Corporation Coursel.

Counsel.

Providing for acquiring lands adjoining the Harlem River Bridge, New-York City.

Amending Section 196, New-York Consolidated Act, relative to the audit of charges against the city.

Establishing a Board of Improvement in New-

recht. Relative to the Normal College, New-York City. The Brooklyn Consolidation Act. Of the bills remaining not acted upon are the fol-

lowing, among others: Establishing the Mount McGregon Memorial Asso-Providing for the care of children when their parents

are unable to do so.

In relation to bribery at elections.

To provent deception in the sale of ice.

Prohibiting the selling or giving away of cigarettes

to minors.

Prohibiting the use of pound and purse nets in the Pudson River between March 15 and June 1.

Amending the act for the relief of indigent soldiers,

Amending the act for the relief of margins solutions, allors and mariners.

Amending the act relative to horse-racing. To incorporate the Chiness Society of New-York. Amending the Civil Code relative to the evidence of physicians as to the mental condition of patients. For the better protection of homing pigeons. Amending the act relative to churches in connection with the Protestant Episcopal Church. To regulate the election of vostrymen and wardens the Protestant Episcopal Church.

To equalize the taxation of corporate franchises.

TWO PROOKLYN BILLS VETOED.

Albany, June 11.-Governor Hill vetoed Assembly bill No. 940, entitled, "An act providing for the erection and construction of buildings, and the construction of sewers, water mains and roads on the Kings County Farm at St. Johnland, Long Island. The Governor eave the bill violates the essential principles of local duly elected by the people or appointed by local authorities, themselves selected by the people.

The Governor also disapproved of Assembly bill No.

863, entitled "An act to authorize the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of the City of Brooklyn to lay its conduits, cables and wires in the streets, avenues and public places of the city of Brooklyn, and to furnish electric light in said city." Said he: "This bill violates the principle of 'Home Rule' to which I am irrevocably committed."

The action of the Governor in vetoing the Electric Light and County Farm bills and in allowing the Bridge bill to die was not looked on favorably in Brooklyn save by ring Democrats. The Edison Electric Illuminating Company, if allowed to lay wires and compete for business, would be a dangerous rival to the Citizons' Company, which has a monopoly at present, and in whose profits many leading Democrats share. Repeated efforts to get a franchise from the Aldermen have falled, and so the company applied to the Legislature. The Governor bases his opposition to the bill on the ground that it violates home rule, but home rule in this instance only protects a monopoly. The County Farm bill proposed to place the affairs of the St. Johnland Farm in the hands of a non-partisan, permanent commission, instead of leaving them to the Board of Supervisors, which is constantly changing. The bill had the approval of nearly every one who regarded the best interests of the county's wards. Of the Bridge bill, it is sufficient to say that Boss' McLaughlin was opposed to any change that would deprive the present holders of lucrative offices of their positions. Mayor Chaplin refused to say any thing definite about the Governor's action, and contented himself with the generality that the city had no cause to complain. hare. Repeated efforts to get a franchise from the

THE WEATHER REPORT

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS-FOR 24 HOURS. WASHINGTON, June 11.—For New-England, Fastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, light to fresh vesterly winds, cooler fair weather.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

TM | HOURS: Moraing. Night. 29.5

THIBUNE OFFICE, June 12, 1 a. m .- Cloudiness, fellowed by clearing skies, with a moist air in the morning, but afte ward a dry, bracing atmosphere, and a brilliant sanget, made up yesterday's programme. The mean humidity was 74. The inperature ranged between 61° and 82°, the average (724°) being 9% higher than on the corresponding day last year, and 2% higher than on Sunday. and near this city to-day there will probably be

Overtaxing His Brain.—Old Mrs. Bentley—Did ye hear, Josiah, that the young student who has been boardin' at the Hendrickses is very sick?
Old Mr. Bentley—Yes, I heerd so; what's the trouble with him?
Old Mrs. Reniley—Studyin' too hard, I s'pose. The doctor says he's got information of the brain.—(Omaha World.

dler is a watch that lacks both hands ; seless if it goes as when it stands."

Alas I how many women, though household and children need their cars, are necessarily idle because anfering from diseases peculiar to their sex. To all such Dr. Pierce's Favorite Freedription is a practicus boon, speedily current infernal is finantimation to the second property of the property of the second property of

DEFENDING THE TREATY.

SENATOR GRAY UPHOLDS SECRETARY BAY-ARD'S COMPACT.

DAY REHRARSAL OF THE FISHERIES QUESTION IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGT ON, June 11.-The Fisheries Treaty was again before the Senate to-day, and Mr. Gray, of Delaware, spoke in favor of its ratification. He proceeded to state the facts and conditions out of which the fishery question had grown; and laid down the principle that all the rights of American fishermen in regard to Canadian fisheries were contractual rights, depending on the terms of the Treaty of 1818, under which the United States had undertaken to define the territorial waters in which their common right of fishing was preserved, and to renounce the right to fish within three marine miles of the British dominions in America. In regard to the supposed injurious effect of a reciprocity treaty on the interests of American fishermen, Mr. Gray cited the fact that the mackerel and cod fisheries of New-England had reached their climax in 1862, eight years after the reciprocity treaty of 1854.

Some slurs, he said, had been ungenerously cast by the Senator from Maine (Mr. Frye) toward the Secretary of State; but there had never come from the State Department anything like the surrender of American rights in the treaty of 1871, under President Grant's Administration. And yet the treaty was one of the triumphs of General Grant's Administration, although for the privilege of an in-shore fishery it gave the American market to Canadian fishermen, and five and a half million dollars besides. The United States could not, in view of the valuable fisheries of Behring Sea, afford to establish any narrow or restrictive doctrine of territorial waters.

Mr. Hoar asked Mr. Gray whether he knew of any human being in this country who put any claim to fishery rights on the denial of the jurisdictional rights of Great Britain to the waters in question

Mr. Gray responded that there was no other ground for American pretensions than that the pays of Canada, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland were not territorial bays.

As to the eleventh article of the treaty, he argued that it gave to American fishermen the right to enter Canadian ports to purchase the ordinary supplies for trading vessels, the only exception being supplies peculiar to fishing vessels. Mr. Riddleberger thereupon declared that the treaty ought not to be ratified because it was a cowardly surrender of American manhood to Great Restain.

As to the duty on fish, Mr. Gray declared that the treaty secured every right to American fish-ermen, and left the tariff on fish a subject to be dealt with by the legislative branch of Congress.

Mr. Gray closed his argument with a glowing eulogy upon the Democratic party, and the "brave, honest, straightforward and sagacious" Secretary of State, who had sought to serve the American

people.

Further consideration of the treaty was, on motion of Mr. Sherman, postponed until June 25.

SEVERE DRUBBING FOR "SUNSET" COX. THE GENTLEMAN FROM NEVADA" MAKES SHORT WORK OF THE HOUSE HUMORIST, Washington, June 11 .- The following bills and reso-

lutions were introduced and referred: By Mr. HERBERT, of Alabama, providing for an Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

By Mr. DOUGHERTY, of Florida, a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report to the House bills to repeal all laws providing for internal revenue taxation; to provide for the levy and collection of a tax upon all incomes of persons, corporations and trusts of \$5,000 and upward annum, the proceeds of sald income tax to be devoted exclusively to the payment of pensions, and to provide that all articles or products not manufact produced in the United States, shall enter the ports of the United States free of all import duty.

By Mr. GALLINGER, of New-Hampshire, to increase the efficiency of the Medical Corps of the Navy. By Mr. ALLEN, of Massachusetts, to reduce the

postage on fourth-class mail matter.

The House then considered District business GROSVENOR took the floor, commenting sareastically ipon the fact that all the great questions in the House had been laid aside in order to consider a bill increasing the police force of the District, and declared that while the Committee on Rules had given days to nearly every other committee, it had stubbornly refused to let the Committee on Invalid Pensions have

a day or an hour.

Mr. WOODBURN, of Nevada, made a bitter personal attack upon Mr. COX, of New-York, taking for his text extracts from Mr. COX'S tariff speech, in which the purchase of the Legislature of that State. defied the gentleman to name a time in her history when there had not been an honest vote, honestly counted. Nevada never had to boast of a Connolly, Sweeney, a Cardozo, a Field or an Ingersoll, and it was to her credit that she had never produced a Cox. (Laughter.) She needed no Canada on her border, to shelter her thieves and political scoundrels. the State of New-York, the capacity of her ballot boxes was limited by the quantity of votes cast. If all th corruption fund that would be expended to carry the Empire State for Cleveland was put into Virginia City, it would not have a perceptible influence on any one of the four wards. He had always heard that the entleman was the wit and the humorist of the House. gentleman was the wit and the numbers of it until the gen but he had never been convinced of it until the gen tleman delivered his speech upon the tariff. WOODBURN then, in an analysis of Mr. COX'S middle name of Sullivan, denied that gentleman's claim that he was a descendant of General Sullivan, of Revolutionary fame. In conclusion he referred to the charge in regard to Abram S. Hewitt having apologized to

that he would take the floor to-morrow, upon a question of privilege, and address the House on the sub Mr. COX said that he had been advised by friends on both sides of the House to pay no attention to this For many years his book, "The Buckeye Abroad," to which reference had been made, had been quoted against him on many subjects. Though a young man, he had in that book vindicated, as every young American should, the doctrine of our Constitu-

the British Minister for the House passing a resolution

of inquiry as to the trial of an American citizen by a

British court; but his time having expired, he stated

A PECULIAR ERROR IN AN APPROPRIATION ACT. Washington, June 11 (Special).-An error has been discovered in the act to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for expenses of collecting the revenue om customs, which contains among other "riders" a clause intended to continue available \$190,000 heretofore appropriated for heating apparatus for new public buildings at twenty-three different cities, so as to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to fulfil contracts entered into for such apparatus, to be fur nished prior to the close of this month. Treasury officials are or opinion that as the new act erroneously refers to the previous appropriation act (naming it as the act of March 3, 1881, instead of 1887), the passage of another act declaring the true intent of this one will be necessary. Among the public buildings named are Syracuse, N. Y., Eric, Ponn., Concord, N. H., and Augusta, Me.

BONDS OFFERED AND ACCEPTED. Washington, June 11.-The bond offerings to-day aggregated \$307,300 as follows: four per cents, coup

The Stops of an Organ. With such important functions as the liver, are of course productive of serious codily disturbance. When it re-

laxes its secretive and distributive activity, bile gets into the blood and tinges the skin and white of the eyes with yellow, the bowels become constipated, the tongue coated, the breath sour. Then come headsohes, vertigo and congestion of the organ, accompanied with pain in its vicinity or under the right shoulder blade. Shall boue pill be the remedy sought? No, for mercury in any form is pernicious. What then? Experience indicates Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as the true remedy for inactivity of the liver. It not only relaxes the bowels without pain, but has a direct stimulating effect upon the hepatic gland itself, the seat and origin of the tiouble. All malarial complaint in-volves disorder of the liver, and of these the Bitters is the most popular curative. It also conquers dyspepsia, ner-vousness, rheumatism and kidney troubles.

ons, \$500 at 127 and interest; four per cents, registered, \$400 at 127 and \$140,000 at 127 7-8; four and

a half per cents, registered, \$160,000 at 107 1-4, \$1,300 at 107 net, and \$5,000 at 108. The Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon ac cepted \$400 four per cent registered bonds at 127.

OBERLY'S SOP TO THE MUGWUMPS.

TINKERING WITH CIVIL SERVICE RULES. GREAT SCHEMES OF "REFORM" PROMULGATED

AFTER THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION. Washington, June 11 (Special).—Commissioner Oberly who, before he merged his political identity in the Civil Service Commission, was accounted one of the shrewd est manipulators of the Democratic machine in Illinois, and afterward displayed considerable skill in the same direction in Albany, where he first fell under the notic of Mr. Cleveland, has just demonstrated that his right hand has not yet lost its cunning. He has given out to-day, with much parade, a scheme of re-classification of the Civil Service which is to take in the Railway Mail Service and everything else heretofore excluded from Civil Service rules. This is, of course, a tub thrown out to the Mugwump whales, who are supposed to be looking around for something of the kind, finding

that Civil Service is conspicuously absent among the chief features of the St. Louis platform. Mr. Oberly goes into elaborate details to show how eager the President is to have these reforms carried out. He quotes a letter of his, which is stated to have been written as far back as March 21 last, in which the President is alleged to have suggested the need of a better and uniform classification of the employes in the different departments." "The importance of this," he wrote, "is entirely obvious. The present imperfect classifications, hastily made, apparently with but little care for uniformity, and promulgated after the last Presidential election and prior to the installation of the present Administration, should not have been permitted to continue until this time."

The President then, according to Mr. Oberly's state-

I wish the Commission would revise these classifications and submit to me a plan which will as far as pos-sible make them uniform, and which will especially remedy the present condition which permits persons to edy the present condition which permiss persons to enter a grade in the service in one department without any ex-smination, which, in another department, can only be entered after passing such examination. This, I think, should be done by extending the limits of the classified

service rather than by contracting them. Nobody knows better than Mr. Oberly himself that the President never gave one thought to this matter, or one word of request until instigated thereto by Mr. Oberly himself, who, without consultation with either of his fellow commissioners, prepared a rough draft of a proposed change of rules and took it out to the President at Oak View as a campaign card. Just about the time that Speaker Carlisle and " Boss" Scott, of Eric, were holding their celebrated tariff conference. Mr. Cleveland handed back the rough draft thus prepared to Mr. Oberly, telling him to wait until the polittleal horizon cleared a little.

"Bishop" Oberly has waited. He has waited till after the St. Louis Convention and now gives out, to catch the Mugwumps, a programme which would have been buried in ignominy and derision if it had been

mentioned at St. Louis. Another not unimportant feature of the delay is

that even if the President should approve the new rules they could not be put into practical force until after the election, and in the meantime would serve to keep the few Republicans who are still left in office quiet, and to spur up the Democrats to increased exertion.
Shrewd "Bishop" Oberly—unsophisticated Mr. Cleve-land.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE CAPITOL.

DISCUSSIONS AND BILLS IN BOTH BRANCHES OF

THE LEGISLATURE. Washington, June 11 (Special).—The proceedings of Congress to-day can hardly be handled by topics. There was no one question considered which called for re than a passing mention, yet several interesting matters were brought up. Senator Gray's speech on the Pisheries question, in open executive session, was not one of these. It was so monotonous and dreary, as read from printed proof-sheets, that it would probably have sent Secretary Bayard himself to sleep, and would undoubtedly have given something like St. Vitus's dance to the able assistant secretary who had prepared the material which Mr. Gray stumbled and boggled over to such feeble purpose. Mr. Fry was not present to prod the Senator from Delaware with any suggestive questions. Mr. Edmunds early showed bis opinion of the speech by retiring to the rooms of the Committee on Judiciary, and there was no one left

who cared to give any especial attention to the Administration Senator's essay. The Democrats of the House showed their usual want of judgment, and their illimitable capacity for blundering this morning, by their action on the pens question. After the call of States was completed, Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, sent up to the clerk's desk to be read a resolution setting aside a time for the considhe characterized Nevada as a "rotten borough," and eration of pension measures, and stating in a preamble ridiculed its representative in the House. He defied how this character of business had been neglected by Democrats.

Mr. Springer and Mr. Hemphill objected to the reading of the preamble. The Speaker decided that the resolution only, and not the preamble, was privileged. Mr. Grosvenor withdrew the resolution for the time-being, and simply asked leave to print the

"Constitutional" Rogers, of Arkansas, objected, and that gave Mr. Grosvenor his opportunity. It was District day, and when the first District bill was called up, Mr. Grosvenor took the floor and claimed his hour, and had read, in part of his time, the preamble in dispute, which was a most effective arraignment of the Democratic party for its course in regard to pension

WHAT WILL BECOME OF THE MILLS BILL ! DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS SEEK RELIEF FROM CAUCUS DICTATION.

Washington, June 11 (Special) .- What shall be done with the Mills White Elephant, is the question which now principally agitates members on the majority The animal is eating them up in their respective districts; that is to say, in all those districts where there are sufficient manufacturing interests to qualify the members to discuss the tartif question intelligently they cannot keep it, and they do not well know how to get rid of it. It has served its purpose by keeping up appearances until the St. Louis Convention was That being accomplished, "Premier Mills no longer seeks to antagonize with his " Dark Lantern" bill District day or any other legislation that is judiciously pressed. He yielded all day to-day to the District of Columbia. His lieutenant, Mr. Mc Millin, of Tennessee, is even credited with the statement that for his part he would be glad if the Re publicans filibustered against the bill to the end of the session. He would much rather have it disposed of in that way than by a direct vote. The fact is that he, like many other of "Premier" Mills's supposed followers, finds himself exposed to a hot fire in the rear. There are flax and iron interests in Mr McMillin's district and he knows it by this time. Tennessee is not like other Southern States, where member nominated by a Democratic caucus is always sure of election no matter how the votes go. There are enough plucky white Republicans to keep a sharp ook-out on the count and to see that it is tolerably fair. Mr. McMillin's own seat would be in danger if his constituents believed for a moment that the

Democratic members from more Northern States are in still deadlier peril. Some of them, like Russell of Massachusetts, openly declare that they will not even attempt to run again, and having come to this determination they keep up the fight in behalf of the Mills bill to the last. But others, who desire to come back and yet are afraid of the party lash if they hold back from caucus dictation, are in an exceedingly awkward predicament. It is they who instigated the Democratic caucus called for to-night, and not the members of the Ways and Means Com-

They are hoping that something may be devised in caucus which will let them out. This might be accomplished, they think, by a feint at establishing the gag rule, if the Republicans would only walk into the trap and filibuster against it. It would show an apparent purpose of the Democrats to pass the Mills bill and still have them at liberty to explain to their constituents at home that they always intended at the constituents at home that they always intended at the proper time to have the bill amended just in those precise particulars which affected their local interests. Of course, none of these gentlemen take any account of the vast injury to the industrial interests of the country which even the agitation of their crude scheme has brought about. All they desire is to be let down as easily as possible.

INCREASE IN POSTAL APPROPRIATIONS. Washington, June 11.-The Postmaster-General to-day sent to Congress an additional estimate of appropriation for the free delivery service for the next dscal year, of \$1,021,200. This additional amount, the Postmaster-General says, is necessary to carry out the provisions of the act extending the eight-hour law to letter carriers. It is estimated that it will be necessary to employ 1,600 more carriers—an increase of 25 per cent-to bring the hours of letter carrier within the provisions of the law.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations has increased the Post Office Appropriation bill by \$1,549,000. One million dollars is appropriated to

carry out the eight-hour law with respect to let

ACTION ON THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP DEFERRED. Washington, June 11 (Special).-There was a full attendance of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate this morning and an animated discussion on the ques-tion of reporting back the nomination of Melville W. Fuller, of Chicago, to be Chief Justice of the United States. The committee remained in session until half past twelve o'clock, and finally determined to defer action until after the Chicago Convention. This course was taken on the motion of one of the Democratic members of the committee, Mr. Vest, of Mis-

END OF THE SELFRIDGE COURT MARTIAL Washington, June 11.-The Selfridge court martial ad journed to-day at noon, having signed the record of the proceedings and the findings and transmitted them to proceedings and the limings are the proceedings and the limings are them to Judge Advocate-General Remey for consideration. The arguments of counsel were finished on Saturday, and

the court went at once into secret session for delibera. tion. It seems to be conceded that the only question for decision was that of the sufficiency of Captain Sein ridge's precautions, and it is thought that that was more a matter of common sense than of naval law. The sessions of the court were greatly shortened by the admission of the testimony given before the Japaness Court of Inquiry.

WASHINGTON NOTES Washington, Monday, June 11, 1888.
PENSION PAYMENTS.—The Secretary of the Trees,
ary to-day paid out nearly \$3,000,000 on account of pas.

MINISTER PHELPS TO SAIL.-United States Misister Phelps will sail from New-York to-morrow for England, and Minister McLane will sail Saturday next for

ORDERED HOME.—Insamuch as there is no further danger of a revolutionary outbreak in Hayti, orders have been issued to the United States ship Yantio at Portag. Prince to join the North Atlantic squadron in Hampton

paid his respects to the President. He subsequently he an interview with Secretary Fairchild at the Treasury

PRINCE BONAPARTE'S VISIT .- Prince Roland

Napoleon Bonsparte called at the White House to-day and

THE MEDIUM RAGES IN GOURT.

TWO SURPRISES FOR THE DISS DEBARS. THEIR CASE MUST GO TO THE JURY-TO BEGIN THE DEFENCE TO-DAY.

There were two rather startling incidents at the Diss Debar trial yesterday, and both were to the disadvantage of the defendants. John B. Mo-Cormick, of "The Evening Sun," testified that he saw Madame Diss Debar in George Salomon's office on the occasion when she wept bitterly at hearing of her mother's illness. Then Alice Amanda Salomon was called to the stand-a good-looking. well-dressed woman, with a noticeable family resemblance to Ann O'Delia, but without the

medium's grossness and weight of flesh. Miss Salomon said she was three years older than the female defendant, and remembered her from the period of the making of mud pies up. She told how Ann had created notoriety for herself, and was regarded as a " family misery." Once Miss Salomen visited Mr. and Mrs. Diss Debar at No. 45 Clintonplace, New-York. Ann told her that her husband was an artist, and the witness saw sketches that he had made, and saw lots of paints, brushes and other artists' materials lying around. General Diss Debar talked over family affairs with her, and admitted that Ann was indiscreet to assume the role of Lola Montez's daughter, as it was well known that Lola Montez had no children.

MADAME BREAKS OUT. Up to this point in the evidence the medium had managed to restrain her feelings; but here they found vent in a passionate, spiteful outburst. It was well for Sister Alice that Sister Ann was not a free agent!

"It's false! false!" shricked the O'Delia, rising to her feet and thumping the table with her wellgloved hand. "Lola Montez was my mother." "Oh no," said the older sister, caimly, "my mother was your mother."

"She was not!" screamed the pretender, and to what extremes she would have allowed her rage to carry her, if unrestrained, can only be surmised. for Assistant District-Attorney Dos Passos, as soon as he could make his voice heard, asked the court to interfere. Judge Gildersleeve cautioned "madame" to keep still, saying, "the defendant may rest assured that she will be fully protected when necessary."

"I don't want protection," yelped ungrateful "I ask no protection! I need no protection! I ask for the protection of the dead!" Thus relieved of her emotions, she subsided.

The last witness was Albert Bierstadt, artist and Academician, and he swore that he had been investigating the production of spook pictures a little and had visited Madame Diss Debar at her studio with the photo of spook pictures. with the object of getting a picture. HOW THE TRICK WAS DETECTED "One of Shakespeare was promised me," he said. "She gave me a piece of cardboard to hold flat on my head. She had her hand at one end of it and I had mine at the other. My other hand was over my eyes. I was facing a looking-

glass. I peeped between my fingers, and reflected

in the looking-glass I saw the General hand the Madame a duplicate piece of cardboard with a picture of Shakespeare on it, and I both saw and felt her exchange it for the blank piece." If any proof of the absolute correctness of this story were wanted, it could have been found in Mrs. Diss Debar's face, which flushed crimson. He had hinted at the fraud at the time, and she had practically admitted it and asked his assistance to get an honest livelihood. He lent her \$500 on some valuable old pictures that she said she had, and is still whistling for both his money and his security. After this overwhelming testimony, exsenator Boyd addressed the court in favor of instructing the jury to acquit. Judge Gildersieeve replied: "I feel very clear that on the evidence

replied: "I feel very clear that on the evidence submitted the case must go to the jury." The defence will begin calling witnesses to-day. SIGHT-SEEING ARTILLERYMEN.

THE ANCIENT AND HONORABLE COMPANY OF LON-DON DOING THE CITY.

Yesterday the Ancient and Honorable Artillers Company of London, England, spent the day sightseeing in and around town. They were escorted by a number of the Old Guard, including Major McLean, Senior Captain Sloan, Junior Captain Mead and Quartermaster Withaus and Colonel Walker and Captain Folsom of the Ancient and Honorable Artiller, Company of Boston. From their quarters at the Victoria Hotel the party drove out in the forencon to the City Hall, where at noon they were received and cordially welcomed by Mayor Hewitt. The Mayor then accompanied the visitors through his offices, pointing with pride to the portraits of Revolutionary heroes, "many of whom," he said, "gave your people some pretty hard knocks." In a short speech welcome the Mayor said that, although 80 per cent of the criminals and paupers supported by the city were foreigners, we bore the burden cheerfully in view of the many good citizens who come to us from across the sea and contributed to our wealth and prosperity.

The next place visited was the Equitable Building, the Stock, Cotton, Consolidated, Coffee and Produce Exchanges and the Treasury Building. They then drove across Brooklyn Bridge and back, and eastward to the Old Guard Armory, at Fifth-ave. and Four senth-st., where the guardsmen entertained them at luncheon at half past 2. The remainder of the after noon was spent in visiting the 7th Regiment Armory and General Grant's tomb, to which they drove by way of Seventy-second-st., the Park and University

BRIGHT'S DISEASE--GRAVEL

There is nothing which I now enjoy that I do not owe to the happy chance of having used Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy at a time I was suffering all that a human being could endure. My troubles began in my Kidneys over nine years ago and from which I Never Expected to Recover-

Later my physician said I had Bright's Diesase, which was alarming information. To add to my amiction after I had been ill about two years, I had a bad stuck of Gravel. I saw Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., advertised. After using three bottles I was well. I have never had a return of either complaint, and though I am over sixty years of age I AM NOW VIGOROUS AND STRONG

as I was in my prime. What physicians and all of the many remedies I had taken could not do Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy did; it stayed the disease and made may a strong, vigorous woman. MRS. EMELINE P. MIZNER, Burg Hill, Ohio.

Dr. D. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Propored as Zondout, N. Y. Price, 61; 6 for 1